





# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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TERMS.  
One copy, per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

**For Governor,**  
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,  
OF MERCER COUNTY.

**For Lieutenant Governor,**  
LINN BOYD,  
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

**For Attorney General,**  
ANDREW J. JAMES,  
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

**For Auditor,**  
GRANT GREEN,  
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

**For Treasurer,**  
JAMES H. GARRARD,  
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

**For Register of the Land Office,**  
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,  
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

**Supt. of Public Instruction,**  
ROBERT RICHARDSON,  
OF KENTON COUNTY.

**Pres. Board Internal Improvement,**  
JAMES P. BATES,  
OF BARREN COUNTY.

**FOR CONGRESS,**  
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,  
OF BOURBON.

SATURDAY.....MAY 14, 1859.

**The Opposition North and South.**  
The Opposition party in the North claim that it is the right and duty of Congress to legislate in regard to slavery in the Territories just as stoutly as the Opposition party in the South. Here is the position of the Northern Opposition as stated in the platform upon which Fremont made his race for the Presidency:

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territory those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

The position of Mr. Bell and the opponents of Democracy in Kentucky, stated in concise form, is this:

That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and duty of Congress to pass laws for the protection of slavery in the Territories.

The truth of the old adage that extremes sometimes meet is nearly realized in this instance. It will be observed that the Opposition North and South concur fully in the general proposition that Congress possesses sovereign power over the Territories for their government, and that it is both the right and duty of Congress to legislate in regard to slavery. They differ only as to the character of that legislation. By a union of their forces it is likely that they may succeed—should Kentucky and one or two other Southern States listen to the mad counsels of a desperate and irresponsible faction—in getting the subject into Congress.

If they succeed, the result is not to be doubted. The Opposition South will have ten or a dozen votes to cast for their "slave code," while the Opposition North will control Congress and pass such measures as would practically exclude slave property, or render it worse than worthless in all the Territories that may be organized at this or any future time. We do not pretend to believe or assert that a majority in Congress could rightfully do this; but that is not the question. They might do it; indeed, if true to their avowed principles, would do it, and we believe that no sensible man would be willing to trust the Northern Opposition for not doing it if they ever succeed in getting the subject fairly before Congress. Beat the Democratic party for once, send from the South to Congress, men pledged to renew the agitation of the slavery question by asking Congressional intervention and protection—and we shall have protection with a vengeance! We shall have a Seward or a Chase for President to sanction the acts of a Black Republican Congress, which, at the instance of the Southern Opposition, will undertake to regulate first, slavery in the Territories, and then, perhaps, slavery in the States.

We have an abiding faith that Kentucky will never give countenance to a scheme so promising for mischief. Old-line Democrats and old-line Whigs will "set their faces like flint" against this new-fangled dogma of intervention, which proposes to demolish the great Compromise Measures of 1850—to uproot a settlement of the slavery question entitled to the respect of every true American as the work of some of the greatest of our statesmen living and dead.

That it may be seen how far the creed of the Opposition North and South in regard to the rights and duty of Congress to legislate upon slavery in the Territories conflicts with the great principle established by the Compromise Measures of 1850, we close this paragraph with a quotation from the memorable report of the Committee of Thirteen in the Senate of the United States, of which Henry Clay was Chairman, and Cass, Webster, Dickinson, King, Bright, Berrien, and others, were members:

"The true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming Territorial Governments for each newly-acquired domain is to refrain from all legislation on the subject of slavery in the territory acquired, so long as it retains the Territorial form of government, leaving it to the people of such Territory, when they have attained to such a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery."

Col. McWell, of Fayette, has raised a mule, for size takes the premium. It is five years old, nineteen hands one inch high, and weighs eighteen hundred and thirty-five pounds.

## The Administration of President Buchanan for Non-Intervention.

The Washington organ of President Buchanan, "The Constitution," has come out and taken a decided stand in favor of non-intervention.

What will the Know-Nothing press and K. N. orators of Kentucky have to say now about "Douglas heresies," "squatter sovereignty," &c., as they style the truly Southern and Democratic doctrine of non-intervention? Their gun is spiked. They know full well that there is as much difference between squatter sovereignty and non-intervention as there is between day and night. They are well aware that Northern Free-Soilers have always been clamorous to get at the institution of slavery through Congressional action. And they know another fact—that President Buchanan and the organ of his Administration have no sympathy with any free-soil heresy. They may, too, remember, that in the canvass of 1856 all Know-Nothingism combined in denouncing Mr. Buchanan as a Southern sectional candidate. Can it be that they have forgotten these things? The people have not. And the people remember some other things. They remember that the K. N. leaders have always had anti-slavery proclivities. The K. N.'s thought the Missouri restriction constitutional and the Dred Scott decision a humbug. They opposed the Nebraska bill, and called the Lecompton bill to admit Kansas as a slave State a "swindle." Their leaders in 1849 were, moreover, well tintured with Emancipation views. Pretty party this to assume to teach the Democracy of Kentucky how to protect slavery!

These are not all, however, of the beauties of the "Opposition." Know Nothingism is absolutely running a man for Governor who has ever and often kicked and spit upon their anti-American doctrines—a man, too, who avers himself a decided Lecompton man, "swindle" and all, in the face of the fact that Crittenden, Marshall, Prentice, and all Know-Nothingism, big and little, bitterly opposed it. That candidate, too, is guilty of the glaring inconsistency of being a non-intervention leader in 1856, and an intervention leader in 1859. What have the people—what have Southern men—to expect at the hands of such a party?

But we will not longer withhold from our readers the extract from the Washington "Constitution" in favor of non-intervention. The President's organ thus defends its position:

We stand by the Cincinnati platform—all true Democrats will—and that proclaims non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States, in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia. We stand by the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, which secures to the people of the States the right to emigrate to, and remain in, any Territory of the United States with the property they may have held in any of the States. We, therefore, are forced to say the constitution inhibits the several Territorial Legislatures from abolishing property in slaves; and the same prohibition applies to the people of a Territory till they come to form a constitution preparatory to their admission into the Union. We are willing to trust the people of a Territory to protect all their people in the enjoyment of all their rights; and when unfriendly legislation is attempted, if such attempt is ever made, we are willing to trust the judiciary to correct it.

In a later article upon the same subject that paper says:

This was the great triumph of popular sovereignty in 1854. It was the triumph of principle over arbitrary power—the triumph of the Constitution over the usurpation of Congress. The Democratic party, which has ever proved itself equally the friend of the Constitution and the advocate of the enjoyment in their full integrity of all the rights of property of our people everywhere, have assumed the ground of non-intervention with slavery in State and Territory, and in the District of Columbia. On this position we plant ourselves.

The Democratic party of Kentucky, the Democratic candidates, and the Democratic platform, are in perfect harmony with the administration of Mr. Buchanan in the advocacy of non-intervention.

Again we ask, what will the K. N.'s do about it? Won't they be guilty of something desperate? We shall see.

JNO. W. FORNEY, THE TRIATOR DEMOCRAT—THE POLITICAL RENEGADE—THE LEADER OF THE DOUGLAS BLACK REPUBLICANS IN PENNSYLVANIA—THE TRAITOR AND VALLIER OF JAMES BUCHANAN—IS JUDGMENT OVER THE COURSE OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN, AND YEOMAN, AND REPUBLISHES THEIR ARTICLES WITH COMMENDATION.

We copy the above (capitals and all) from the Louisville Courier. As we have said more than once, the controversy which the Courier is endeavoring to provoke is not of our seeking. Still we shall be unjust to our party, no less than to ourselves, should we pass by such things as the foregoing in silence. The fling at the Yeoman is equally a fling at Mr. Magoffin and the Democratic State ticket, who occupy the identical position of the Yeoman.

There is another thing to be exposed, and it is for this purpose that we clip the extract in question from the Courier. That paper assumes to be, par excellence, the Kentucky organ of the Democratic administration at Washington. Now every well-informed politician knows that the administration, through its organ at Washington, "The Constitution," has openly and unequivocally declared for non-intervention, and is bending all its energies to harmonize the party upon it. Mr. Forney, or Mr. anybody else, might with as much propriety quote from Mr. Buchanan's Washington organ as from the Yeoman. The two papers occupy the same position. In assailing the doctrine of non-intervention, the Courier is assailing not only the Democratic organization and Democratic candidates of Kentucky, but also the identical position occupied by the "Constitution," the recognized organ of Mr. Buchanan.

We see some strange things now-a-days. We see the Courier's course and position, day after day, applauded by the K. N. press of this State, which have never been suspected of anything akin to Democratic or pro-slavery sentiments. And we have also seen articles copied into the Courier from the same Forney's Press, in the fruitless attempt to show that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan is with the Courier for intervention; but never a word from the "Constitution," the organ of Mr. Buchanan, upon the subject, in the Courier's columns. If the Courier desires to show that we are against and that he is with the position of the Administration, why is it that he so carefully abstains from publishing the able articles which have appeared in Mr. Buchanan's organ upon this question? The reason is obvious—the Administration is for non-intervention, and its organ is defending that position with great ability.

The Courier should not, as he has heretofore done, call Mr. Forney upon the witness stand to testify as to the position of Mr. Buchanan's Administration. We do not recognize Mr. Forney as good authority. The Courier does, by making him a witness to speak of the position of the President. We say, let the "Constitution," Mr. Buchanan's organ, be heard, rather than Forney! Will the Courier say as much?

**Consistency!**  
Know-Nothing leaders and organs who were for Emancipation in 1849, who opposed the repeal of the Missouri restriction in 1854, who thought the Dred Scott decision a humbug in 1857, and opposed the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, under the Lecompton Constitution, in 1858, are all at once seized with a terrible mania for protecting slavery by Congress in Territories where there are no slaves to protect, and where it is not so much as alleged that there is the slightest necessity for such protection. When ever they have had the opportunity to favor slavery, they have been uniformly against it. Now, however, when there is no necessity for their patriotic exertions, they are all with united voice crying out for protection to slavery in the Territories by Congress. The South knows that such an appeal is not made in good faith; that Congress is the veriest hot-bed of anti-slavery, and that the Democratic party have had hard work to establish the doctrine of non-intervention. What patriots these K. N.'s are! When slavery needs their aid they are against it, but when it can get along without them, and in spite of them, they are for protection! In war they are for peace, and in peace they are for war!

The free-soilers of the North would no doubt be much obliged to our K. N. patriots if they could but succeed in reopening the slavery agitation in Congress. That pestilential faction lives and grows and thrives upon slavery agitation in Congress, whilst the South has every thing to fear and nothing whatever to gain by it.

**Consistency, No. 2!**  
The great K. N. party, with all their dread of the Pope and foreigners, are supporting a man for Governor who has openly condemned their principles ever since Know-Nothingism was born, and who is now proclaiming upon the stump his utter abhorrence of all Know-Nothing doctrines. Still further: That same K. N. party, which was so furious in its opposition to Buchanan and the Lecompton "swindle," (as they termed it,) are now enthusiastically supporting Bell for Governor, who declares upon every stump that he would have voted for that same Lecompton "swindle" if he had been in Congress. Oh, what a party, what a candidate, and what admirable harmony and consistency!

**Consistency, No. 3!**  
Bell says on the stump that he is not the candidate of any party—that he is running upon his own hook. He would no doubt like to cut loose from Know-Nothingism, which hangs like a poisoned shirt upon him. But the N. N.'s will not let him do. They see the beautiful consistency there is in giving him their support! They, moreover, nominated him, and how can Mr. Bell so unkindly deny the power which gave him birth as a candidate? There are strange things. But stranger than all, Bell repudiates the organ of the Louisville Journal, and yet Prentice throws up his cap and makes himself hoarse hallooing for Bell. Oil and water seem to be mixing at last, notwithstanding the stubborn philosophical truth which announces the impossibility of such a union.

Seriously, is not the spectacle presented by the "Opposition" enough to drive every man who has the good of his country at heart, more than party, from their ranks? Does not every man see that there is no union upon principle among them, and that their only purpose is to defeat, if possible, the Democratic party at the cost of any sacrifice of consistency or principle? And, in view of all this, is it not perfectly apparent—with not the covering of gauze—that all the new-born zeal of the "Opposition" for protection to slavery where protection is not needed, is but a desperate effort on their part—a last resort—to divide and distract our friends? They cannot and will not succeed in this attempt. The people already see that it is but the ass with the lion's skin!

## The Nominating Committee.

The nominating committee appointed by the last Democratic County Convention are requested to meet at the Yeoman office on Monday next. The committee is composed as follows: W. H. Rogers, J. H. Reddish, Dennis Onan, E. S. Bailey, Jas. H. Garrard, Jephtha Dudley, Ben. F. Johnson, John B. Major, J. A. Holton, B. P. Duvall, G. H. Jett, James Bratton, Sam. Crockett, Jacob Williams, A. Crockett, Reuben Brown, F. T. Hayden, John Quarles, J. W. French, and Wm. Knight.

THE LONDON PRESS AND THE ITALIAN WAR. The London Post, the organ of Lord Palmerston, records its unhesitating opinion that the sympathies of England will be in favor of Sardinia and of the Italian cause. The London News, an organ of the English Liberals, says:

"The hour is at hand. Proud in the command of an overgrown army, and flattered by the base subservience of European statesmen, the Emperor of Austria defies the sentiment of the civilized world, and precipitates war. To stamp out ideas with the hoof of the war-horse has been for ages the dearest delight of the family of Francis Joseph; and he is worthy of his ancestors."

We understand that Roger Hanson has expressed a willingness to make the race for Congress in this district, if his party will give him the nomination. We think he is entitled to it; he wants it. He has fought, bled and died for his party once, and should be permitted to do so again.—*Georgetown Gazette.*

## (Correspondence of the Yeoman.)

**Magoffin and Bell at Henderson.**  
HENDERSON, May 10.  
EDITOR YEOMAN: Bell and Magoffin spoke here to day. The appointment had been made public, not only through the newspapers, but by posting bills all over the county; so that they had a very large audience. The court-house (and it is a large one) was crowded. The arrangement was the same as that at Lebanon—an hour and a half speech, with half hour rejoinder.

Mr. Magoffin led off. He said that he was there as the representative of the Democratic party, by their will expressed in convention—the representative of that party whose existence was coeval with our country—that our fathers and grandfathers had gloried in the name of Democrats—that other parties—the opponents of the Democrats, had come and gone, scarce leaving a sign of their existence; but that time—old time, that silvers over the head of man, that unstrings his nerves, that unclings his intellect, had left untouched our party—strict construction—equality of States—and equality of citizens—freedom of speech and freedom of conscience. That the magnificent policy of the Democratic party, cherishing and acting upon this, had made our country what she is—the greatest power on the earth. He then gave a succinct account of the particular acts of the party—among them, the acquisition of Louisiana, of Florida, and of Texas. He showed that this party was the one friendly to our peculiar institution, that it had looked to the South for acquisition, and that now it was the only party in the North that was not Abolitionized; and that the Oppositionists in Kentucky, though they might not be Abolitionists themselves, were working to the same point with the Republicans; that they, with the Republicans, say that the Democratic party is an extravagant party; that they had a common object, the destruction of the Democratic party. He called upon them to reflect, to consider what would be the result if they were successful in the South; they had no party in the North, and that they were only giving "aid and comfort" to the Republicans. Would Kentuckyans do this? Did they wish to see a Republican President in 1869? If not, why would they oppose the only party that could prevent it? He was in favor of an American policy as promulgated by Monroe and exemplified by Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan. He expressed himself in favor of the acquisition of Cuba at the earliest practicable period; and that to accomplish this money should be appropriated for its purchase. It was ridiculous to say we wanted it and make no effort to get it.

He was for non-intervention. He said we had struggled to get the question of slavery out of Congress—thereby making it a local question. Why then should we wish to re-nationalize it? He said that slaves were property, recognized as such under the constitution of the United States, and as such we had a right to carry them into the Territories; that if a Territorial Legislature passed laws unfriendly to slavery, that we should appeal to the courts, and if they were not able to afford protection, that it was the duty of the Government to do it. He said that he had been a friend to the new constitution of Kentucky, because it placed the power of the Government in the hands of the people, the only safe repository of such power; because it settled the question of slavery in Kentucky, and because it perfected our common school system. He said that the cause of education with him was second to no other; that while a member of the Senate he had drawn the bill, and used whatever influence he might have had to secure its passage, which is our present common school law. That our country looked to our poor young men as her future hope; that from them had arisen her brightest ornaments, among whom he would mention Holt, Guthrie, and Breckinridge.

He asked Mr. Bell to tell the people whose candidate he was; what party he represented. He had been nominated by the Know-Nothings, placed at the head of a ticket composed of six Know-Nothings, and yet he, Mr. Bell, had said harder things of the K. N.'s than he ever had. He had denounced the principles of the K. N. party as "injurious to civil and religious liberty," and charged them with "suborning the judiciary." However, he said that he would do Mr. Bell the justice to say that he had voted with them while denouncing them. He asked Mr. Bell if he had been the author of the Lexington Resolutions and indorse what was in them, as he claimed to do, why was it that he was now in favor of Congress intervening to protect slavery in the Territories, when it those resolutions he had committed himself to non-intervention?

Mr. Bell, in his reply, again said that he was the candidate of no party—that he was making the race on his own hook—went over his letter of acceptance—that he had changed no opinions by accepting the nomination at the hands of the K. N.'s. He said that he had drafted the Lexington Whig Resolutions, and that he fully indorsed them. Yet, in the next breath he repudiated one of them by saying that he was in favor of the intervention of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories. He devoted the balance of his time to the "extravagance and corruption" of the present Administration. He admitted as evidence the report made by a minority, (two Republicans), but rejected the majority report—the report made by an American and two Democrats—they were not worthy of credence. He compared them to injuries in his part of the State; said that if a juror acquitted a man it was no evidence of his innocence, but rather the contrary. So in this case! That though Boock, Groesbeck, and Ready had said in their report that the charges made by the Republicans were untrue, that that was no evidence, but that we should rather take the report of the two Republicans.

He said that he did not understand why it was that Mr. Magoffin spoke so often of the race of 1860—that the race between them had nothing to do with that race. Yet, that being the case, he failed to tell us how the election him to the post of Governor would improve affairs at Washington.

Mr. Bell made a beautiful speech—told some capital anecdotes, and told them capital—but yet, I assure you, that I have not been able to hear of a single convert that he has made.

Give as much publicity to the appointments as you can; get everybody to go and hear them. We have all to gain and nothing to lose by the discussion.  
Yours, &c.,  
J. B. M.

On the morning of the 11th inst., by Rev. J. M. Morell, Mr. Thos. K. Hays and Miss Kate T. Russell, both of Covington, Ky.

On the morning of the 6th inst., at the residence of Wm. Martin Esq., by Rev. L. H. Blanton, Mr. Manley W. Berkeley and Miss Mary F. Martin, all of Woodford county, Ky.

On the 12th inst., by Rev. Alex. McCowan, Rev. James A. Henderson, of the Louisville Conference, and Miss Mattie, daughter of John Smock, of Marion county, Ky.

**DIED.**  
In Jefferson county, on the afternoon of the 4th inst., Mrs. SARAH H. MERRIWETHER, wife of Hon. David Merriwether, late Governor of New Mexico, after an illness of three days.

**For the Legislature.**  
We are authorized to announce JOHN G. JOHNSON as a candidate to represent the county of Anderson in the next Legislature, and next wkt-wtf

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**  
**MRS. LYONS,**  
AGENT FOR  
**WHEELER & WILSON'S**  
SEWING MACHINES,  
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF  
SPRING BONNETS  
At Her Fancy Store on St. Clair St.  
ap22 wkt-wtf

**GROVER & BAKER'S**  
CELEBRATED  
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,  
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
These Machines are now just admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a neat, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not run even if every fourth stitch be cut. Circulars sent on application by letter.  
Office in the Mansion House, Frankfort, Ky.  
3d door from the corner, on St. Clair St.  
ap22 wkt-wtf  
JOHN OSMOND, Agent.  
**TO THE LADIES.**  
Ladies desirous of having Dress Patterns cut to fit neatly and perfectly, can procure them by calling at Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine office.

**THE ITALIAN PENINSULA.**—Italy is about as large in territory as three such States as Ohio. It contains twenty-five millions of people. The largest Italian State is Naples. It occupies more than one-third of the Peninsula, and contains ten millions of people. The Pope rules over about three millions of people. The State of Tuscany has about two millions of people, and Parma and Modena one million of souls. Sardinia has a population of about five millions, and is nearly the size of South Carolina. The States of Lombardy and Venice belong to Austria in sovereignty, and contain five millions of people. The governments of all these States are under Austrian influence, except Sardinia.

**MARRIED.**  
On the morning of the 11th inst., by Rev. J. M. Morell, Mr. Thos. K. Hays and Miss Kate T. Russell, both of Covington, Ky.

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**TO THE LADIES.**  
Ladies desirous of having Dress Patterns cut to fit neatly and perfectly, can procure them by calling at Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine office.

**To the Voters of Kentucky.**  
I am a candidate for re-election as Auditor of Public Accounts. My past official conduct is the only guarantee that I can offer for the future.  
sepl6 t-w&wte  
THOS. S. PAGE.

**Rheumatism Cured.**  
To the readers of the Yeoman: Preserve this notice. If not afflicted yourself, you may serve suffering humanity by sending it to some one who is.

Dr. Mortimore, by personal treatment, and the use of his remedy, by Physicians and Druggists, has cured probably twenty thousand cases of this painful and paralyzing disease—comprising cases of every seeming form, from those of a recent inflammatory (acute) character, to old chronic cases of ten, twenty, and even thirty years' standing.

This disease is becoming more prevalent every year, and is seldom cured, or even alleviated, by the usual course of treatment. In its active form it often proves fatal, or if not soon arrested, becomes chronic—stiffens the joints, contracts the ligaments, muscles, and tendons, and thus renders the sufferer a cripple for life, or, if ever afterwards cured, even by the use of this remedy, requires longer treatment and greater expense.

This is a vegetable internal remedy which cures the proprietor of it after long suffering, and all the usual remedies known had failed, and is safe to be used in any state of health—even by the most delicate female or child, and its success, in curing rheumatism, is attested by thousands, among whom are eminent physicians, ministers of various denominations, prominent journalists, and individuals of high standing throughout our country, such as should inspire confidence in every rational mind.

This evidence can be had on call at the office; or those at a distance, by addressing the proprietor, will receive, by mail, a circular of evidence. The remedy can be had at \$5 per bottle, or five bottles for \$20. Persons ordering at a distance can remit at the proprietor's risk by registering letter, and the medicine will be forwarded by express, or as directed, to any place in the United States or Europe.

Apply to or address  
DR. D. MORTIMORE,  
Third street, opposite Journal office,  
Louisville, Ky.

Dr. M. can refer to more than one thousand physicians and druggists in the United States in proof of the efficacy of this remedy.  
sepl9 t-w&wly

**Pay Your Taxes and Save Ten Per Cent.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tax Book is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 20th day of June next.

By order of the Board:  
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, City Clerk.  
FRANKFORT, May 11, 1859.—t-wtd  
J. C. Commonwealth copy.

**Spring Bed for Sale in Frankfort.**  
GOLDS PATENT. This is an entirely new application of spiral springs to beds, making decidedly the most comfortable, neat, and cheap spring bed ever offered for sale, adjusted to every description of bedstead. We believe it entirely useless to go into detail relative to the advantages of this bed, having entire confidence in its durability and adaptation to the wants of the people. We offer to attach it to any bedstead, submit it to trial, to the satisfaction of any person, at the extraordinary low price of \$4 50, and, if after trial, it proves unsatisfactory, take it away, refund the money, and replace old bottom as we found it.

Sole agents for the sale of this new bed in this county.  
m15-w&wtf.

**Pianos at C. M. Murch's Music Store.**  
NO 66 West Fourth street, Cincinnati—Hallett, Davis & Co., of Boston; Huxelon, Brothers & Rayon, of New York, &c., &c., New York; Peters, Cragg & Co., and other good makers. All will be sold at the lowest possible price, the cash, or will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano. C. M. MURCH.  
Depot for Harmoniums and Melodeons.  
m10 wkt-wtf

**Pianos at C. M. Murch's Ware-Rooms.**  
LIGHTS, Newton & Bradbury's, of New York, and Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, and other goods, which will be sold at satisfactory prices, for cash, or will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano. C. M. MURCH.  
No. 74 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.  
Depot for Melodeons and Harmoniums.  
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J. C. Commonwealth copy.

**Spring Bed for Sale in Frankfort.**  
GOLDS PATENT. This is an entirely new application of spiral springs to beds, making decidedly the most comfortable, neat, and cheap spring bed ever offered for sale, adjusted to every description of bedstead. We believe it entirely useless to go into detail relative to the advantages of this bed, having entire confidence in its durability and adaptation to the wants of the people. We offer to attach it to any bedstead, submit it to trial, to the satisfaction of any person, at the extraordinary low price of \$4 50, and, if after trial, it proves unsatisfactory, take it away, refund the money, and replace old bottom as we found it.

Sole agents for the sale of this new bed in this county.  
m15-w&wtf.

**Pianos at C. M. Murch's Music Store.**  
NO 66 West Fourth street, Cincinnati—Hallett, Davis & Co., of Boston; Huxelon, Brothers & Rayon, of New York, &c., &c., New York; Peters, Cragg & Co., and other good makers. All will be sold at the lowest possible price, the cash, or will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano. C. M. MURCH.  
Depot for Harmoniums and Melodeons.  
m10 wkt-wtf

**Pianos at C. M. Murch's Ware-Rooms.**  
LIGHTS, Newton & Bradbury's, of New York, and Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, and other goods, which will be sold at satisfactory prices, for cash, or will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano. C. M. MURCH.  
No. 74 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.  
Depot for Melodeons and Harmoniums.  
m10 wkt-wtf

**LIGHTS, Newton & Bradbury's,** of New York, and Wm. Knabe & Co., of Baltimore, and other goods, which will be sold at satisfactory prices, for cash, or will rent and let the rent pay for the Piano. C. M. MURCH.  
No. 74 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.  
Depot for Melodeons and Harmoniums.  
m10 wkt-wtf

**Pay Your Taxes and Save Ten Per Cent.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Tax Book is now in the hands of John Baltzell, City Treasurer, to whom payments may be made with a deduction of ten per cent., if made on or before the 20th day of June next.

By order of the Board:  
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, City Clerk.  
FRANKFORT, May 11, 1859.—t-wtd  
J. C. Commonwealth copy.

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m15-w&wtf.

## H. B. CLIFFORD,

WHOLESALE PRODUCE  
**Forwarding & Commission Merchant,**  
(Exclusive).  
No. 23 Fourth (or Wall) Street, Louisville, Ky.

ALL Goods consigned to my care will receive my strict personal attention.  
Agent for the sale of all kinds of Lake Fish, W. R. and S. Y. Butter and Cheese, Pearl Starch, Elder Vinegar, Cement, N. Y. Hops, &c.  
REFERENCES—Benton & King, Com. Mer., New Orleans; Hall & Son, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; West & McDougal, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; J. A. Stein, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; McQuiston & Co., Com. Mer., Madison, Ind.; W. A. Sparks & Co., Com. Mer., Louisville; Bartlett, McCord & Co., Com. Mer., Louisville; Thos. Browne & Co., Bankers, Louisville; P. C. Hill-dre



at which time it will be held in their banking-house, in this city, and SEVEN DIRECTORS for the principal Bank, and a like number for each of the Branches, will be chosen.

By order of the Board of Directors:  
ap30 w&t-wtd J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.



# Wood, Eddy & Co's

## DELAWARE STATE

### LOTTERIES!

#### CAPITAL PRIZE

# \$35,000.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS  
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,  
SUCCESSORS TO GREGORY & MARY.

The undersigned, having become owners of  
The above Lottery Charter in  
Delaware,

offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn  
each Wednesday in May 1899, in Wilmington,  
Delaware, in public under the superintendence of  
sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 266 draws Wednesday, May 4th.  
Class 278 draws Wednesday, May 11  
Class 290 draws Wednesday, May 18.  
Class 302 draws Wednesday, May 25.

Thirty-four thousand Four Hundred  
and twelve Prizes.  
Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets!

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN

Each Wednesday in May.

1	do	of	10,000	10,000
1	do	of	7,500	7,500
1	do	of	5,000	5,000
1	do	of	2,500	2,500
20	do	of	1,000	20,000
30	do	of	500	15,000
40	do	of	300	12,000
208	do	of	200	53,600
60	do	of	100	6,000
64	do	of	70	4,480
138	do	of	50	5,120
5,508	do	of	20	111,360
2,234	do	of	10	28,240
34,412	Prizes amounting to			\$569,569